

CARRANZA WILL FORCE U.S. WAR, VILLISTAS SAY

Assert He Has Ordered Gen. Aguilar to Provoke Funston Into Clash.

HINT OF ATTACK SEEN IN CARRANZA DENIAL

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 7.—According to Villistas' representatives here, who say they have direct evidence, Gen. Carranza instructed Gen. Aguilar at a conference at Saltillo today to provoke the American forces under Gen. Funston in such a manner that they would attack the Mexican troops, thus giving a pretext for hostilities. It was said that Gen. Carranza acted upon the protests of his cabinet.

Constitutionalist agents in El Paso, however, denied that any movement against Vera Cruz could be made or is contemplated. Carranza supporters said privately that Mexican commanders and troops loyal to the aged First Chief are threatening to desert him if he plunges the nation, weakened and bankrupt, into a foreign war.

The view is apparently being taken by Villistas that Gen. Carranza has shown the impossibility of any movement with marked incapacity, and that he is incapable of dealing with the situation presented in the center of the republic, where Gen. Villias army has already begun a rapid advance on Mexico City.

Despatches from Aguascalientes, however, state that Gen. Villias will not attempt an advance against Mexico City until November 20. That is the final time allowed Gen. Carranza by the Aguascalientes convention to decide whether or not he will peacefully retire in accordance with the convention wishes.

On the Defensive.

The Villa troops are said to be merely maintaining defensive positions south of Aguascalientes, ready to repel any attack by the Carranza troops of Gen. Francisco Leon, who were defeated in two days' action earlier in the week.

Train services from Juarez south have been completely tied up by Gen. Villias, who has taken practically all the rolling stock for the transportation of his army. Maclovio Herrera is actively recruiting men at Mesa de San Juan, near Parral, according to advices received here from the mining camp. He is in control of practically all of the Parral and Durango railroad. The Carranza army, which on his recent raid into Parral he captured \$100,000 and he is using this to pay his men, secure new recruits and purchase equipment.

The major part of the Parral garrison was sent south when Villa ordered the movement of the troops into Aguascalientes and no offensive move has been made against the Herrera brothers. A second attack on the town is considered probable.

It is not believed that there will be any fighting in the North until after the expiration of the time given to Carranza to resign. Telephone advices to Carranza agents here this morning stated that there had been no offensive movement against either Naco or Aguila Prieta.

Not a "Regular Battle."

The advices stated that the battle at Magdalena on Thursday was between disaffected followers of Maytorena and that no columns have been sent out from either of the border garrisons by Gen. Hill.

The battle at Magdalena proves to have been a conflict between the Maytorena line and 100 or more lance soldiers under Juan Valenzuela, who are alleged to have held up a train near there and to have killed one passenger. The band was dispersed, according to reports.

Gen. Benjamin Hill, commander of the Constitutional army at Naco, Sonora, has informed the Aguascalientes convention "for the last time," that he recognizes only Gen. Carranza and will take orders from no other source.

Gen. Hill has refused longer to guarantee an armistice at Naco, between Carranza troops and the Villa forces under Gov. Maytorena. Maytorena left Nogales, Sonora, today, to attack Naco.

HINT FROM CARRANZA.

He Would Like to See Americans Quit Vera Cruz Peacefully.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A statement denying that Gen. Carranza had ordered an attack on the American forces at Vera Cruz, yet containing another hint that Carranza wants the United States troops to get out, was issued here tonight by Rafael Zubaran, agent of the Constitutionalists in Washington.

After declaring that he has been authorized by Carranza to deny published reports that Carranza had ordered an assault upon Vera Cruz, to take place tomorrow, the Constitutional agent says: "Carranza wishes above all else that the American troops will evacuate Vera Cruz in a peaceful and friendly manner."

In some quarters here tonight the view was taken that this is a veiled intimation that while Carranza wishes a peaceful evacuation of Vera Cruz by the United States, he still has in mind the possibility of a forcible ejection of the American troops.

In his last note to the United States on the subject of Vera Cruz, Carranza refused to give the guarantees asked for and said he was waiting to receive from the United States announcement of the date on which the evacuation would take place.

Date Rests With Carranza.

To this the American Government replied that the evacuation would take place when Carranza gave the necessary guarantees and that therefore the date remained with the First Chief to fix. The matter rests, with no sign of Carranza yielding and the certainty that Washington will not yield.

The statement by the Constitutional agent follows:

"I have been authorized by Mr. Carranza to brand as false the reports that he had ordered an attack against the American troops in Vera Cruz and that Sunday had been assigned as the time for the assault."

"Mr. Carranza has manifested on many occasions and publicly declared many times that it is the desire of both the Mexican people and himself to maintain the friendliest relations with this country. It has always been the purpose of Mr. Carranza to maintain the most amicable attitude toward the American people and the American Government."

"He wishes above all else that the American troops will evacuate Vera Cruz in a peaceful and friendly manner."

Mr. Zubaran's remarks on the attitude of Carranza toward the United States Government are regarded as particularly interesting at this time in view of the unceasing distrust of the State Department at the manner in which he has manifested this friendliness.

The State Department has been trying for nearly two months to get from Carranza assurances that he will recognize

Teacher-Mothers' Fight to Be Carried to Albany

Woman Lawyer for Mrs. Breslow, Whose Baby Was Born Yesterday, and Isadore M. Levy, of School Board, Propose New Laws.

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT IS NOW SUGGESTED

Mrs. Sarah Breslow, the mother-teacher most recently suspended by the Board of Education, gave birth yesterday to a girl at the hospital of Dr. Lillian Farrar, 40 West Ninety-sixth street. Yesterday was likewise the day on which the Board of Education was expected to reply to an appeal from the suspension order which has been filed with the educational authorities.

Miss Jean Norris, 27 William street, who is Mrs. Breslow's attorney, filed this petition, said yesterday that if no answer to her appeal was received by tomorrow she would take the case to State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley. Failing in that she will endeavor to get the Legislature to pass a more comprehensive law upon the subject of teachers who become mothers.

"When Mrs. Breslow was suspended," said Miss Norris yesterday, "after giving five days notice of her desire for leave of absence on account of approaching motherhood, I petitioned Commissioner Finley to revoke the dismissal and sent copies of my petition to President of the Board of Education, Churchill, and city Superintendent of Schools Maxwell. I asked for an answer within ten days. They wanted ten additional days, and I granted them. The twenty days are today. An answer was to have been sent me from the office of the Corporation Counsel."

"If it does not come by Monday I shall try to present my case to Commissioner Finley at Albany. In case this move fails the League for Civic Service for Women, of which I am a legal adviser, will before the Legislature this winter and campaign for a law permitting teachers about to become mothers to get

the necessary leave of absence from their school work.

Mrs. Breslow's physicians reported yesterday that the mother and baby were unusually well.

Isadore M. Levy, a member of the Board of Education, has prepared an amendment to the board's by-laws relating to the teacher-mother controversy which he intends to introduce at Wednesday's meeting. The proposed amendment confers on the board of superintendents power to grant leave of absence without pay to women principals and teachers for one and a half years for the purpose of bearing and rearing children. At the end of one year from the date of the leave of absence the principal or teacher may apply to be reinstated if the child shall have been born dead or shall have died subsequent to birth.

Upon the application for reinstatement a physician designated by the Board of Education shall examine the applicant to see if she is physically fit to teach. If she is fit and there is no vacancy her name shall be placed at the head of the eligible list.

Mr. Levy said the school commissioners had never squarely decided the motherhood question. The problem must be viewed from the standpoint of school policy rather than from the sex angle," Mr. Levy said. "Many reasons are advanced in favor of mother teachers, and some of them are potent and cannot be denied. On the other hand, we can readily see that there are many serious objections based on both public policy and on the efficiency of the school system."

Unless other members of the Board of Education have recently experienced a change of heart, the motherhood subject, Mr. Levy's amendment has small chance of being adopted.

With for Huerta Again.

The situation in the State Department is such that officials—not Secretary Bryan of course—express a wish that a man like Huerta were provisional President of Mexico, for the exiled President always was willing to accede to such demands from Washington as now are being made on Carranza.

At the same time it is admitted at the State Department that the chances of getting Carranza to give the required guarantees regarding Vera Cruz would be much better had not Secretary Bryan failed to mention in his first hasty despatch to Carranza, announcing the President's order for the evacuation, the fact that the United States would expect certain guarantees as a preliminary to the actual withdrawal of troops. Carranza's answer to this fact is a pretext for not giving the guarantees.

Carranza's stubbornness and uncompromising attitude toward Washington, together with the fact that the Aguascalientes convention has driven him into a tight place, has compelled officials here to recognize the possibility of the First Chief's order for the evacuation ordering an attack upon Vera Cruz.

Advices received here had indicated that Carranza was directly responsible for much of the present anti-American agitation in Mexico city over the Vera Cruz incident. There is no anxiety about Gen. Funston not being able to maintain himself, but there is considerable anxiety lest Carranza by an attack compel the Administration to take up the task it is trying so hard to avoid, that of the pacification of Mexico.

Ask Funston for Facts.

Having in mind the possibilities of the situation Secretary of War Garrison called Gen. Funston today to send a report if he has any facts bearing on published statements here that Carranza was planning an attack upon Vera Cruz. Receiving no reply to his inquiry, Secretary Garrison was of the opinion tonight that Gen. Funston has no first hand information on the subject.

The State Department received a report today that the convention intends to install Gen. Gutierrez as provisional President of Mexico on November 10. Where the installation will take place is not known, but it is believed it will be at Aguascalientes, where the convention is in session. What progress the committee from the convention is making in its conference with Gen. Carranza, supposed to be held today, is not known here.

The State Department also received a report that a fight had taken place at Teocacan in the State of Puebla between former Federalists led by Gen. Aguilar and Carranza troops. Several hundred were reported killed, and Gen. Aguilar is said to be in possession of Teocacan.

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Villa refused to resign, but marched on Carranza. This insubordination, declares Carranza, caused the Generals of the northeastern division grave concern and brought about the convention of Torreon. Although requested by the Torreon convention to do so, Carranza refused to make Villa chief of division because he did not think it right to reward insubordination with the highest honor. Carranza says he would not consent to restoring Gen. Angeles to be Secretary of War, even though Angeles promised to resign at once after appointment, because Carranza would not discriminate in this manner, as Diaz was wont to do.

"Finally," he charges Carranza, "with having authorized the violation of the guarantees assured by the Constitution, among others that of the city of Coahuila, by permitting many Governors of States to exaggerate the just resentment felt by the Constitutional army against the Catholic clergy, which was an important part in the Huerta regime. He says that I permitted the Governors to suppress religion, to impose penalties on religious practices authorized by law, to outrage profoundly the religious feelings of the people through acts condemned by civilization and the rights of nations."

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to sign he would not have put himself in such an unbecoming situation by formulating the charges against me, because it was he himself who exaggerated this just resentment of the Constitutional party against the members of the Catholic clergy for sustaining the dictatorship. He went so far as to cause real alarm or indignation among all classes of society."

"The fact is that Gen. Villa, who now signs an agreement with the clergy by signing himself so respectfully toward religion and religious practices, did, in every place he occupied during the campaign, expel the priests, close the churches and forbid religious exercises. And in Zacatecas his anti-religious fanaticism reached a climax which contrasts greatly with his present Christian meekness. He expelled eleven priests of different nationalities, of whom three were French, and of these no one yet knows their resting place."

"It is high time to recall to Gen. Villa in this regard the hearty congratulations which he sent to Gen. Antonio I. Villarreal, Governor of Nuevo Leon, when the latter published a decree in which he restricted the rights of different nationalities. The following is the text of the congratulatory message:

"CHIHUAHUA, July 25. "Gen. ANTONIO I. VILLARREAL: I congratulate you heartily and enthusiastically on your decree imposing restrictions on the clergy in the State over which you worthily rule. I think that one of the greatest enemies of our progress and liberty has been the corrupt clergy, who have so long ruled in our country. I salute you affectionately."

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Denies Packing Conference.

Carranza denies that the Mexican city conference of governors and generals would have been packed by his sympathizers. He defends them from the imputation of being a "puppet" party, but he is not denying that he intended to remain in office indefinitely. He declares that the Mexican city conference would have fixed the day of election. Carranza actually refused his resignation.

Carranza declares that he is not bound by the Constitution because he holds office under the terms of the plan of Guadalupe and not under those of the Constitution. The present is a pre-constitutional period, he says, when all of the reforms must be effected which the provisions of law and the Constitution would render difficult to effect. Carranza asks Villa:

"Did he, indeed, who is now so zealous for the Constitution, act according to the Constitution when he confiscated farms in Chihuahua, when he shot people without respecting the Constitutional guarantees of the defense of the person, and when he paid no attention to international demands, but proceeded without due process of law—that law which he invokes so solemnly in the case of the English subject William S. Bennett?"

Villa charges that Carranza has "taken to himself the three constitutional powers, thus suppressing the courts of law and the legislative and executive branches of the Mexican will of military chiefs, without any legal restriction."

Carranza answers this charge thus: "It was a necessary expedient, dictated by the situation and agreed to by the plan of Guadalupe."

Carranza declares that he and the state officers appointed special officers with special powers in the case of Villa's State, was an exception.

No Protection From Villa.

"Unfortunately," says Carranza, "in the State of Chihuahua the lives and property interests of Mexicans and foreigners have remained almost without any protection in the hands of Villa, who, because of his ignorance of administrative order, is the tool of the interested or ignorant persons about him. It is necessary that I confirm what everybody knows. Carranza's army and authorities from the central Government expelled in the lake regions without investigating whether those foreigners in favor of the dictatorship against which we fought. Gen. Villa took away most of their property and disposed of the products of their farms without giving any heed to the diplomatic protests in the matter or the indemnity which the Government will have to pay for the damages and injuries suffered by foreigners."

Villa protests against the issuance by Carranza of paper money without security, the last issue being \$100,000,000. He declares that the note people are unable as a result to purchase even the bare necessities. Carranza retorts by accusing Villa of "having issued in Chihuahua without any authority paper money for nearly \$200,000,000." Carranza accuses Villa of having made no accounting of either this money or that derived from the sale of cotton, minerals, hides, cattle and grain, the income of railroads, forced loans and gambling licenses issued by him.

"I do not know to what purpose Villa has turned those monies," says Carranza, "but I must make the fact known that the divisions both of the northeast and northwest, whose forces are twice as great as Villa's, together have not cost any of the principal reasons why I accepted Villa's resignation as chief of the northern division after the Zacatecas incident. I wanted to establish order in that division and avoid the great waste of money which Villa was causing in the north, and which in the end the people will have to pay."

THE REV. WILLIAM HUGHES.

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"Unfortunately," says Carranza, "in the State of Chihuahua the lives and property interests of Mexicans and foreigners have remained almost without any protection in the hands of Villa, who, because of his ignorance of administrative order, is the tool of the interested or ignorant persons about him. It is necessary that I confirm what everybody knows. Carranza's army and authorities from the central Government expelled in the lake regions without investigating whether those foreigners in favor of the dictatorship against which we fought. Gen. Villa took away most of their property and disposed of the products of their farms without giving any heed to the diplomatic protests in the matter or the indemnity which the Government will have to pay for the damages and injuries suffered by foreigners."

Villa protests against the issuance by Carranza of paper money without security, the last issue being \$100,000,000. He declares that the note people are unable as a result to purchase even the bare necessities. Carranza retorts by accusing Villa of "having issued in Chihuahua without any authority paper money for nearly \$200,000,000." Carranza accuses Villa of having made no accounting of either this money or that derived from the sale of cotton, minerals, hides, cattle and grain, the income of railroads, forced loans and gambling licenses issued by him.

"I do not know to what purpose Villa has turned those monies," says Carranza, "but I must make the fact known that the divisions both of the northeast and northwest, whose forces are twice as great as Villa's, together have not cost any of the principal reasons why I accepted Villa's resignation as chief of the northern division after the Zacatecas incident. I wanted to establish order in that division and avoid the great waste of money which Villa was causing in the north, and which in the end the people will have to pay."

THE REV. WILLIAM HUGHES.

the rebellion of Gen. Villa when he repudiates me as First Chief of the Constitutional army and charge of the executive power of the Union. On account of the striking law contradictions and stupidities in which Carranza has been involved, I believe that it is my duty to refute them by a statement of the truth."

Carranza takes up the Villa charges one by one. To the latter's charge of repudiation he replies that Carranza, President of the republic, Francisco I. Madero, and when finally Madero fully overcame this coup d'etat, the latter pointed to Villa with repugnance and said to his soldiers: "Shoot that man! That the order was not carried out was due to the goodness of Madero."

Carranza publishes for the first time what he maintains are the facts about the battle of Zacatecas. He accuses Villa of insubordination in not sending 5,000 soldiers to reinforce Carranza's army. Carranza's orders and with a general to be chosen by Villa, to the assistance of Gen. Natera. Carranza declares that Villa repudied by saying he was determined to lead his whole army in person or to resign. Carranza accepted the latter alternative.

Villa refused to resign, but marched on Carranza. This insubordination, declares Carranza, caused the Generals of the northeastern division grave concern and brought about the convention of Torreon. Although requested by the Torreon convention to do so, Carranza refused to make Villa chief of division because he did not think it right to reward insubordination with the highest honor. Carranza says he would not consent to restoring Gen. Angeles to be Secretary of War, even though Angeles promised to resign at once after appointment, because Carranza would not discriminate in this manner, as Diaz was wont to do.

"Finally," he charges Carranza, "with having authorized the violation of the guarantees assured by the Constitution, among others that of the city of Coahuila, by permitting many Governors of States to exaggerate the just resentment felt by the Constitutional army against the Catholic clergy, which was an important part in the Huerta regime. He says that I permitted the Governors to suppress religion, to impose penalties on religious practices authorized by law, to outrage profoundly the religious feelings of the people through acts condemned by civilization and the rights of nations."

"If Gen. Villa were capable of weighing the meaning of what they wrote for him

to sign he would not have put himself in such an unbecoming situation by formulating the charges against me, because it was he himself who exaggerated this just resentment of the Constitutional party against the members of the Catholic clergy for sustaining the dictatorship. He went so far as to cause real alarm or indignation among all classes of society."

"The fact is that Gen. Villa, who now signs an agreement with the clergy by signing himself so respectfully toward religion and religious practices, did, in every place he occupied during the campaign, expel the priests, close the churches and forbid religious exercises. And in Zacatecas his anti-religious fanaticism reached a climax which contrasts greatly with his present Christian meekness. He expelled eleven priests of different nationalities, of whom three were French, and of these no one yet knows their resting place."

"It is high time to recall to Gen. Villa in this regard the hearty congratulations which he sent to Gen. Antonio I. Villarreal, Governor of Nuevo Leon, when the latter published a decree in which he restricted the rights of different nationalities. The following is the text of the congratulatory message:

"CHIHUAHUA, July 25. "Gen. ANTONIO I. VILLARREAL: I congratulate you heartily and enthusiastically on your decree imposing restrictions on the clergy in the State over which you worthily rule. I think that one of the greatest enemies of our progress and liberty has been the corrupt clergy, who have so long ruled in our country. I salute you affectionately."

"GENERAL-IN-CHIEF FRANCISCO VILLA."

Denies Packing Conference.

Carranza denies that the Mexican city conference of governors and generals would have been packed by his sympathizers. He defends them from the imputation of being a "puppet" party, but he is not denying that he intended to remain in office indefinitely. He declares that the Mexican city conference would have fixed the day of election. Carranza actually refused his resignation.

Carranza declares that he is not bound by the Constitution because he holds office under the terms of the plan of Guadalupe and not under those of the Constitution. The present is a pre-constitutional period, he says, when all of the reforms must be effected which the provisions of law and the Constitution would render difficult to effect. Carranza asks Villa:

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"Did he, indeed, who is now so zealous for the Constitution, act according to the Constitution when he confiscated farms in Chihuahua, when he shot people without respecting the Constitutional guarantees of the defense of the person, and when he paid no attention to international demands, but proceeded without due process of law—that law which he invokes so solemnly in the case of the English subject William S. Bennett?"

Villa charges that Carranza has "taken to himself the three constitutional powers, thus suppressing the courts of law and the legislative and executive branches of the Mexican will of military chiefs, without any legal restriction."

Carranza answers this charge thus: "It was a necessary expedient, dictated by the situation and agreed to by the plan of Guadalupe."

Carranza declares that he and the state officers appointed special officers with special powers in the case of Villa's State, was an exception.

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"Unfortunately," says Carranza, "in the State of Chihuahua the lives and property interests of Mexicans and foreigners have remained almost without any protection in the hands of Villa, who, because of his ignorance of administrative order, is the tool of the interested